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PROCEEDINGS AND PAPERS.

GENERAL MEETING, held at the Society's Apartments, Williamstreet, Kilkenny, on Wednesday, November 9th (by adjournment from the 2nd), 1859,

BARRY DELANY, Esq., M. D., in the Chair.

The following new Members were elected :—

The Right Hon. Lord Viscount Clifden ; the Hon. Captain Agar Ellis, M. P. ; the Rev. W. Norton, M. A., Golden Fort, Baltinglass ; Percy Swan Waddy, Esq., M. D., Cottage, Tagoat, Wexford ; and The Public Library, Melbourne, Australia : proposed by the Rev. James Graves.

Edward Abbot Nobblett, Esq., 18th Royal Irish Regiment : proposed by the Rev. Charles Cuyler Anderson.

The Rev. James Howe, Chaplain H. M. S. Ajax ; and Josiah A. Hudleston, Esq., Merton Lodge, Killiney, county of Dublin : proposed by the Rev. G. H. Reade.

Frederick Lloyd-Philipps, Hafodneddyn, near Caermarthen : proposed by C. C. Babington, Esq.

Francis J. Power, Esq., Manager, National Bank, Mountmellick : proposed by H. Barry Hyde, Esq.

The following presentations were received, and thanks voted to the donors :—

By the Publisher : "The Builder," Nos. 863-70.

By the Publisher : "The Gentleman's Magazine," for September, October, and November.

By the Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland : its "Journal," No. 62.

By Robert Mac Adam, Esq. : "The Ulster Journal of Archæology," No. 27.

By the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne : “*Archæologia Æliana*,” new series, part 14.

By the Cambridge Antiquarian Society : its “*Report and Communications*,” No. 9, concluding Vol. I.

By the Surrey Archæological Society : its “*Collections*,” Vol. I., part I.

By the Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society : “*The East Anglian*,” No. 4.

By the Glasgow Archæological Society : its “*Annual Report*” for 1857–58.

By the Rev. James Graves : sixty-three copper coins, chiefly Irish penny and halfpenny tokens of the eighteenth century, with a few medals.

By Constable Ebbs, Arthurstown, county of Wexford : three coins ; one, a half-crown of King James II. ; the second, an Irish siege piece of the middle of the seventeenth century, found on the fair-green at Ballyhack ; the third, a penny token of Wilson, Dublin.

By the Rev. W. Norton, Rector of Baltinglass : a stereoscopic view of the ancient Abbey of that place, to which Jerpoint Abbey in this county was a daughter. The view represented the only remaining row of nave arches ; the architecture was identical with that used in the nave of Jerpoint, and probably the work of the same architect.

Mr. Graves said, that the presentation of such facsimiles as the stereoscope afforded was particularly valuable, as thereby the characteristics of the building were preserved, even should the original be destroyed. As there were some thoughts of converting to use the remains of Baltinglass Abbey for the purpose of a place of worship, this stereograph was of exceeding value. He hoped, however, that the Rev. Mr. Norton would give his voice for a well-designed modern structure, and allow the old ruins to remain, as they are—a landmark in the the history of the past in Ireland.

By Mr. John O'Daly, 9, Anglesea-street, Dublin : ten vellum documents, connected with Kilkenny and the Queen's County, which he had discovered amongst a quantity of ancient MSS. recently purchased by him. The most important of these were three Inquisitions of the latter end of the seventeenth century. The first, dated 1692, was held at the Black Abbey, before George Reade, sheriff, and a jury of the county of Kilkenny, who found that Richard Reddy was seized, as of fee, of the lands of Kilmurry, in the barony of Gowran, then in the hands of the King and Queen (William and Mary), value £20 sterling, and that the said Richard Reddy had no goods or chattels. The second inquisition was held before John Young and John Davis, sheriffs of the city, and a jury, in the old Tholsel, in 1692–3, finding that Robert Garrett was seised of the town and lands of Boolyshee, in the parish of St. Canice,

which were valued at £12, and that he had no goods or chattels. The third inquisition was held in 1693, before George Reade, sheriff,¹ and a jury of the county of Kilkenny, finding that Henry Meagh was seised of the town and lands of Rosscon, in the barony of Kells, value £5 sterling, and that he had no goods or chattels. These were probably inquisitions to lay the foundation of a forfeiture of property of persons who supported King James II. Of the other documents, six related to the Manor Court of Knocktopher in the commencement of the last century, and one to the Manor Court of Rathdowney, at the same period.

The Chairman remarked that much credit was due to Mr. O'Daly for restoring these documents to the locality to which they belonged originally, and expressed a hope that this example would be imitated by others.

On the motion of Captain Humfrey, seconded by Mr. W. J. Douglas, an interchange of publications between this Association and the Archæological Society of Glasgow was sanctioned.

Mr. James Carruthers, Belfast, sent a coloured drawing of a small Russo-Greek enamel of St. Nicholas, the legend being partly in ancient Slavonic. It was said to have been found near the Seven Churches, county of Wicklow.

The Rev. James Graves read a communication from Captain A. Montgomery Moore, A. D. C. to Lord Seaton, commanding the troops in Ireland, giving an account of some explorations conducted by Lieut.-Colonel Sir T. Alexander, K.C.B., and himself, at the Curragh of Kildare. The letter was accompanied by the objects of antiquity discovered, which were kindly lent for exhibition to the Society. These consisted of,—first, a quadrangular iron spear, with square socket, found in the centre of the Gibbet Rath; secondly, a large horse's tooth, found at a depth of six feet in the same locality, together with a number of pieces of iron; thirdly, a silver coin of Edgar, found about one foot beneath the soil in the centre of the rath, in what seemed to be the foundation of the Chief's house; fourthly, a piece of a cinerary urn, of black, half-burned pottery, which, when entire, had measured about two feet in diameter, found in a tumulus near the rath; fifthly, a bone gouge, found close to the urn just mentioned; sixthly, a large portion of an iron spear-head, found a little beneath the soil, in the fosse of the tumulus. These antiques had been discovered early in the summer, when several shafts were sunk in the rath. The antlers of deer, horses' teeth, quantities of bones, and fragments of swords and arrows, were found in abundance. In exploring the tumulus already mentioned, which was close to the

¹ This was George Reade, of Rossenarra, in the county of Kilkenny, Esquire. He entertained William III. on his march to Limerick, after the battle of the Boyne, and built a

"Memory House" thereof, the ruins of which still remain. He was ancestor of F. R. Morris Reade, Esq., J.P., Rossenarra, and the Rev. G. H. Reade, Rector of Inniskeen.—Ed.

Gibbet Rath, the digging party, at about eight feet from the surface, came upon a cist of large stones which contained the vessel of pottery (of which fragments were sent), within which were deposited portions of a human skeleton, comprising fragments of the skull and some of the teeth of a man. The urn was unhappily broken by the blow of a pickaxe. Captain Moore further stated, that in the course of subsequent explorations, another cinerary urn was discovered, but in a fractured state; also, about three feet beneath the surface of one of the tumuli with which the Curragh is studded, a cist composed of five or six long, flat slabs, forming an oblong coffin, about 7 feet 7 inches in length, in which lay four or five skeletons, unaccompanied by any relics of ornaments or arms. The stones which formed this cist are still preserved at the Head Quarters' garden at the Curragh. Captain Moore opened about a dozen of the Curragh tumuli, and found in every instance large quantities of bones, in most cases giving one the idea of legs, arms, and skulls having been thrown in promiscuously, either after a battle or a wholesale massacre. The group of tumuli lay in a small compass.

Mr. Graves remarked that, in consequence of the slaughter of the insurgents in 1798 on and about the great rath on the Curragh, great caution should be used to distinguish the pikes used by them from ancient remains. He thought the square socketed spear-head found in the Gibbet Rath might possibly have been an insurgent's pike—it seemed in too good preservation to have belonged to a remote period; the portion of a spear-head, found in the tumulus, was, however, undoubtedly ancient, though not belonging to so remote a period as the urn found in the same spot. He hoped Captain Moore had preserved some of the skulls found in the tumuli which he had opened, as their value would be considerable for ethnological purposes.

Captain Moore also sent for exhibition some fragments of flooring tiles dug up from under the portion of an ancient cross at the cemetery known as "Bully's Acre," near the Royal Hospital, Dublin. The types of the ornamentation of these tiles, originally, no doubt, forming a portion of the flooring of the Church of the Knights of St. John, were identical with those of similar remains found in connexion with the ancient ecclesiastical buildings of the county and city of Kilkenny.

On the motion of the Rev. J. Graves, seconded by Mr. Duffy, a special vote of thanks was passed to Captain Moore for kindly forwarding those objects for exhibition.

The Secretary reminded the Meeting of the fragments of splendid gold fibula which he had exhibited by the permission of their owner, Mr. Jones of Clonmel, at the July meeting of the Society, and remarked that the members would, no doubt, be interested in its ultimate fate, which, he was sorry to say, had been traced to the melting

pot, as would appear by the following extract from a very interesting letter addressed by Surgeon Wilde to the "Freeman's Journal" of Wednesday, the 2nd of November, inst. :—

"About three or four months ago, a magnificent gold fibula, originally weighing perhaps 10 ounces, was found in the county of Tipperary. As two persons, neither of whom knew its value, were unhappily concerned in the discovery, an attempt was made to divide the spoil by cutting the article across with a handsaw, by which means nearly a pound's worth of gold must have been lost. The ends were then battered off, and one of them made into a ferule for a 'blackthorn.' Subsequently the body of the article was sold to one goldsmith in Clonmel, and the ends to another. These persons, it seems, could not come to any arrangement as to the possession of the whole, but the major portion was lent for exhibition to the Kilkenny Archæological Society on the 6th of July last, where it was described by the Rev. J. Graves, in the Proceedings of that most industrious body; but, unfortunately, no model was made of it, or any accurate drawing taken of the ornamentation. In the beginning of August, a gentleman interested in archæology brought the article to Dublin, and left it at Mr. West's, where I had an opportunity of examining it. In shape it resembled those magnificent antique gold ornaments so frequently found in Ireland, each consisting of a pair of disks, united upon their convex sides by a massive curved portion, not unlike the handle of a chest of drawers. The largest of these yet found in Ireland is in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy; the second largest is in Trinity College; and, so far as I know, this specimen from Clonmel must have been the third in size. What rendered it particularly interesting to any person conversant with the forms of early Irish art was the amount and character of engraved ornamentation round the edges of the disks, and also where the handle-shaped bar sprung from their convexities. Mr. West and I both agreed as to the propriety of having this portion at least of the article preserved, although we greatly regretted the saw-cut, and the rude battering which the end had received. Having occasion to start for Scandinavia a few days afterwards, I heard nothing more of it until I lately made inquiry at Mr. West's, where I learned that it had been returned to the owner, who had refused £3 10s. an ounce for it. I then wrote to a friend in Clonmel about it, when, to my chagrin, I was informed that it had been recently sold to a Dublin trader for £3 8s. an ounce, and goods taken in exchange. Upon inquiry, my disappointment was rendered still greater on learning that it had been melted down just three weeks ago in William-street, in this city; and so the shape and ornamentation of this beautiful article, of perhaps two thousand years old, have been lost for ever. Still, I hoped that I might have learned something of the ornamentation from the fragment remaining in the hands of the Clonmel trader, and so, through my friends there, I requested the loan of it to exhibit at the Royal Irish Academy, and in order to have a drawing made of it. What was the patriotic answer of a Tipperary man? That I could only have it by paying for it at the rate of £5 an ounce! Comment upon the foregoing circumstances is quite unnecessary."

The Chairman remarked that it was much to be regretted that

the law of Treasure Trove in this country, which evidently led to the destruction of this and other objects, was not altered.

The Rev. Mr. Graves quite agreed with the Chairman; but until some provision was made by the State for the purchase of much valuable objects, the melting-pot would assuredly be their fate. With regard to the antique in question, much as he regretted its loss, it was hard to expect that a country jeweller could hold it over for an indefinite time, and be out of the considerable sum which he had paid for it as gold. He thought much credit was due to Mr. Jones for the opportunities afforded by him to the Royal Irish Academy to secure it for their Museum, and he could not but feel that it was lost through the apathy of that body. However, the Meeting would be glad to hear that the subject of Treasure Trove was again about to be brought under the notice of the Legislature, as would appear by the following extract from the letter of Surgeon Wilde already referred to:—

“Some short time ago Lord Talbot de Malahide, to whom archæology is so much indebted, both in this country and in England, introduced a bill of ‘Treasure Trove’ into the ‘Lords,’ and was good enough to intrust the clause relating to Ireland to my care. As that Bill was not pressed, it is unnecessary to make further allusion to it, or the machinery proposed for carrying out its provisions; but I have his Lordship’s permission to state that it is now before the Treasury. In any such law the difficulty will be to decide between the absolute finders, and the person on whose property the discovery is made. For the sake of archæology I am in favour of the finder; but I dare say the lawyers would make a different distribution. Suppose, for a moment, that all antique manufactured gold found in Ireland was obliged to be brought to a certain place, say the Royal Irish Academy, where the finder would be entitled to the standard price of it, with something more (as in Scandinavia) for the antiquarian value of the article. By this means, when articles were presented, if such there ever are, which might be considered duplicates of those we already possess, they could be sent to the British Museum, or, even if melted, the only loss which the country would sustain would be two or three shillings per ounce, the difference between the standard value and that given for the article, and this varying according to the purity or amount of alloy in the gold, which in most of our Irish specimens runs from 19 to 21 carats fine, and some have been assayed that rose to 23 carats.”

Mr. Thomas J. Tenison sent the following observations on “Stone Celts:”—

“The ancient stone celts, so many of which have from time to time been dug up in Ireland and Scotland, are, without doubt, the heads of war hatchets. Like many other relics with which our turf districts are enriched, they have been the weapons of all the northern and western nations of Europe; and as ‘in piping times of peace,’ when swords were fashioned into pruning-hooks, so, while the linen trade flourished in Ulster,

great numbers of stone axes (or *kelts*, as they have been recently termed), were employed by weavers as rubbing-stones, a process used in the smoothing of green webs. Such weapons are at present common in the South Sea islands. Mr. Bullock states that these hatchets are wrought in a regular form, with much labour, by rubbing one stone against another; with these the natives cut the wood for their canoes, war-clubs, and household utensils; the heads of these axes are firmly fastened on the handles with strong cords, made of the fibres of the cocoa-nut twisted. In a select cabinet preserved at Townview, Monaghan, I have seen an implement of this species from Otaheite, which seemed to have been held with a *withe*, such as blacksmiths use for holding their wedges. In Scotland, Ireland, and the Shetland Islands, such hatchet-heads are composed of close grit or granite, or porphyry, frequently of greenstone, and, in one instance that I have heard of, gneiss.

“In the possession of a Roman Catholic clergyman at Portglenone are three such clubs or war-hatchets, found in the River Bann; they are 15 inches long by 6 wide, and weigh nearly four pounds each. Stones strikingly similar to these aboriginal axes have been discovered with human bones on the banks of the Ohio, and are to be seen, with other memorials of ancient and modern art, in the Museums of Baltimore and Philadelphia; they have been commonly called thunderbolts; one in my possession at Port Nelligan weighs $6\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., is nearly 13 inches long, $4\frac{1}{2}$ broad, and $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick; it was found upwards of fifty years ago, on Sliabh Grian, or Tory Hill, county of Kilkenny, and was presented by Arthur Dillon, Esq., of Ballyquin House and Wellington-road, Dublin. Amongst the curious collection at Anketel’s Grove is a stone axe, on which is incised an Ogham inscription. There are upwards of five hundred examples of these cuneiform implements in the Royal Irish Academy, half of which number were presented by the Shannon Commissioners. Copious descriptions are contained in Mr. Wilde’s excellent and instructive Catalogue of the Stone, Earthen, and Vegetable Materials in the Museum of the Academy. This Catalogue contains more complete and reliable information than can be obtained from any similar publication that I know of.

“In the remarkable archæological collection of Dr. Petrie, a name imperishably associated with the history and antiquities of Ireland, are several very fine specimens indeed. I have also seen a few choice samples in Belfast, in Kilkenny, and in the Museum of the Scottish Antiquarian Society, Edinburgh, a repertory well worthy the attention of those curious in such matters, and containing a collection of national relics, augmented by many valuable Anglo-Saxon, Irish, and Scandinavian weapons in bronze and stone. Amongst the numerous and perfect specimens in Mr. Bell’s Museum at Dungannon were two celts, one of granite, and the other basalt; the former measured 15 inches in length; the latter, 14 inches. If these were weapons used in warfare, as many persons who are fruitful in antiquarian revelations think, they must have been wielded by athletes of herculean strength. Some others in the collection of Mr. Bell, whose name is also intimately connected with the preservation of national relics, on the contrary, measured not more than 2 inches in length, were beautifully formed, and bevelled or polished off to a keen edge.”

Mr. T. L. Cooke sent for exhibition the very curious seal of O'Kelly, King of Hy-Many, described in the following communication :—

“The relic which accompanies this paper was found in May, 1858, by a person named Michael Barrett, at a depth of about 12 feet beneath the surface, in a bog more than a mile from Ballinasloe, in the direction of the ruins of Kilconnell Monastery. Kilconnell is about six statute miles due west of Ballinasloe, and both these places are situate in that part of the county of Galway which was included in the ancient territory of Hy-Many, to which the O'Kelly family furnished a sovereign. A considerable quantity of charcoal and cinders, such as produced by burning timber, was, I am told, found on the same spot. When this seal was first shown to me, it was covered with that peculiar patina which time alone produces, and which, to a practised eye, defies imitation; but the party who possessed it, afterwards, before I became the owner of the antique, had the false taste to brighten it. The incised portions of the matrix, however, were not easily subjected to the polishing process; they, consequently, partially escaped it, and still retain some traces of the varnish given by age.

“The seal and its handle are made of one piece of a yellowish bronze, and seem to have been produced by a single operation in the foundry. The handle, which is 2 inches in length, represents a friar of the Order of St. Francis of the Strict Observance, with cowl upon his head, and his hands clasped upon his breast; the ends of the knotted cord, which encircles his waist, hang down in front, and a rosary, composed of large beads, with pendant cross, is suspended at his right side.

“The matrix of the seal is in form an oval, whose diameters measure respectively eight-tenths and seven-tenths of an inch; its face presents (surrounded by some antique scroll-work) the armorial ensigns of O'Kelly, prince of the country of Hy-Many, or Hy-Maine. This territory extended over a great portion of the modern counties of Galway and Roscommon; its boundaries may be readily traced by referring to the ‘*Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*,’ as edited by the learned and indefatigable scholar, John O'Donovan, LL.D. The arms borne by O'Kelly, king of his country, Hy-Many, are those engraven on this seal; they are Mars, a castle between lions, combatant rampant, Luna. Over the shield is the grated, front-faced helmet, used to distinguish sovereign princes; above this is the crest of O'Kelly, namely, an enfield,¹ statant, Venus, with a bushy tail turned over its back. It is proper to remark here, that the heraldic emblems just

¹ I have searched in several works on heraldry for a description of the enfield, but without success. It does not appear to be a cognizance much in use, and it is not to be found in Gwillam's “*Display of Heraldry*,” folio: not even in cap. 26 of that book, which chapter treats solely of fictitious creatures, supposed to be compounded of different kinds and natures, such as griffons, wiverns, dragons, cockatrices, harpies, mermaids, &c. Neither is the term *enfield* given or explained in Crossley's “*Signification of Things borne*

in Heraldry.” To my gifted friend, Sir Bernard Burke, Ulster King of Arms, I, however, am indebted for the following definition of this composite fabulous creature, viz:—“The enfield is an heraldic animal, having the head of a fox, the breast feathered as an eagle's, the foreclaws also of an eagle; the remainder of the body that of a wolf.” It follows from such description that the enfield, being compounded of the fox, eagle, and wolf, indicated that he, by whom it was borne, was reputed to possess the subtlety and cun-



ANCIENT BRONZE SEAL OF O'KELLY, KING OF HY-MANY.

described as appearing on the seal differ, in some respects, from what they properly should be, owing most probably to want of ability in the artist who engraved them. Thus, the castle on the arms of O'Kelly is always blazoned as triple-towered, while that on this seal seems to be merely an embattled one. The crest, too, is more like a mastiff dog than an enfield, and the helmet shows only five bars, instead of the royal number six. These discrepancies might formerly have passed unheeded, in consequence of want of heraldic lore, or of the smallness of the matrix. A field, *gules*, with lions unchained, has in late days been used by the O'Kellys of Ticooly, who are descended from O'Kelly of Gallagher, and possibly represent the leading branch of the name. The arms, as generally borne by the name of O'Kelly, are *azure*, a castle *with three towers*, between two lions, encountering rampant, argent; the lions chained and collared, or. Crest, on a wreath, an enfield, statant, vert, with a bushy tail turned over the back. Dr. O'Donovan ('Tribes and Customs,' &c., p. 129) informs us, that this animal is sculptured on many old tombstones of the O'Kelly family in the Abbey of Kilconnell, and the old church of Clonkeen. The field is *sable* on the arms of Mr. John Kelly, engraved for O'Connor's translation of Keating's 'History of Ireland.'

"It may reasonably be assumed that the seal, the subject of this paper, once belonged to a personage of the O'Kelly family, who, being chief of his country, entered into religion, and embraced the Order of St. Francis.¹ The royal helmet shown upon the relic establishes the first part of this proposition; and the monk-like figure of the handle maintains the latter portion of it; but who this king-monk was, remains in some measure open as a matter of speculation and conjecture.

"It has been stated in the early part of this paper, that the seal was found between Ballinasloe and the ruins of the monastery of Kilconnell; the site of 'The Find' was somewhat about three or four statute miles from Kilconnell. This circumstance leads us to look into the history of that monastery, in search of an ecclesiastical prince of the family of O'Kelly, to whom the proprietorship of the seal may reasonably be attributed.

"In prosecution of this inquiry, we learn from the Four Masters, under the year 1353, that the monastery of Kilconnell, in the diocese of Clonfert, was that year founded, for Franciscan friars, by William O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many. O'Donovan, in a note to this passage of the Four Masters, states a remark of O'Flaherty; expressing some doubt relative to the date

ning of the first-named beast; the magnanimity and fortitude, with the honour, labour, industry, and diligence in great matters, of the eagle; and the fierceness of the wolf. The motto of O'Kelly is, "Turrus fortis mihi Deus." It was Tadhg Caoch O'Kelly, above-named as having died in 1486, who built the Castle of Clonbrock. His son, Conor O'Kelly, enlarged the Castle of Clogher. A Thady O'Kelly, of Hy-Maine, and his troops fought at Clontarf, on Good Friday, in the year 1014, against the Danes, in the third division of the army of Brian, when the "green foreigners" were defeated by the combined Irish forces. Thady O'Kelly was

one of the slain in that memorable conflict.

¹There is now in the possession of the writer of this paper a Franciscan Missal, in rubric, printed at Paris in 1625. The title-page is embellished with a well-executed vignette, representing the vision of St. Francis. A monk of the order, in proper costume, and wearing a cowl, *such as that represented on the seal-handle*, appears issuing from a cell in a rock in the back-ground. This curious Missal once belonged to a friar of the order of St. Francis, the Rev. Fr. De La Croix, who was a native of France, and grand-uncle to the mother of the writer of the present communication.

of foundation, wherein he (O'Flaherty) quotes Ware's 'Antiquities,' (Kilconnell, A. D. 1414), where it is said that William O'Kelly founded a house there for Minorites, in the year last mentioned. The learned author of the translation of the Four Masters there suggests the probability, that Ware intended William O'Kelly, who died in 1420.

"Archdall ('Monast. Hib.,' title, Kilconnell) gives, from the 'Obituary of Kilconnell,' an abstract to the effect that William O'Kelly, who died in 1420, was the founder of that establishment, and that it was reformed, in the year 1460, by his son Malachy, who died in 1464. The extract runs:—'1420. 3. cal. Nov. obitus Will. magni O'Kelly omnium Hibern. suo tempore nominatissimi ac principalis istius conventus fundatoris; reformatum, anno 1460, per Malachiam filium Will. O'Kelly, qui obiit 13. cal. Ma. 1464.' It does not appear whether Kilconnell acquired its name from a religious foundation having been originally laid there by St. Conal, who lived at an early period, or from its having been dedicated to him in later times. See Lanigan's 'Eccl. Hist.,' vol. i. p. 429.

"It is exceedingly probable that Teige Caech (blind) O'Kelly, the son of William, was the personage for whom the seal now described was made. He was king or chief of his country, and he was also a monk of St. Francis. The Four Masters, at the year 1469, tell us that he was nominated in that year to succeed William O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many, a most hospitable man, who had been slain by some of his own name. The same annalists, at the year 1486, write:—'Caoḡ caoḡ mac Uilliam uí Ceallaiḡ an bapa tigeapna baof pop uib mame décc i nairbí an tpeap uirb,' which the learned translator before named renders:—'Teige Caech, the son of William O'Kelly, the second lord¹ who was over Hy-Many, died in the habit of the third order' (i. e., of St. Francis). We may, therefore, without much chance of error, until some better claimant appears, take this Thady Caech, son of William O'Kelly, who was both king and Franciscan monk, and whose family had founded the monastery of Kilconnell, not far from which the seal was found, as having been the person for whom this curious little bronze remain was made."

The Rev. James Graves gave their full force to the cogency of the reasons put forward by his friend Mr. Cooke,—the only objection which could be urged, arising, as he thought, from a consideration of the fashion of the shield and scroll work of the signet, which was plainly of the Renaissance period, and, if executed in this country, should be assigned to the commencement of the seventeenth century. The seal might, however, have been wrought in Italy, where the style alluded to arose, and prevailed much earlier than in these islands. This supposition would also easily account for the inaccuracies of blazon alluded to by Mr. Cooke.

The following Papers were submitted to the Meeting.

¹ In order to understand the expression, "the second lord," we must remember that, in accordance with Irish usage, *two* successors were nominated to succeed William O'Kelly,

who was slain in 1469, as above mentioned, These were William, son of Hugh, son of Brian, and Teige Caech above-named, the son of William O'Kelly.